LATE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

HADJI HASSAN GHOULI KHAN

The Late Shah's Only Diplomatic Representative in Washington.

The death of the Shah of Persia recalls many amusing incidents connected with the presence in Washington of Hadji Hassan Ghoull Khan, the first and only minister Persia ever sent to the United States. This Individual had many of the peculiar traits that made the visit of the Shah of England, some years ago, notorious, and although he remained in Washington only a few months, he afferded much amusement to the town. In appearance the Mihister resembled a mulatte, and this fact got the servants of some of the most prominent people here in a lot of trouble. Frequently they were shocked to hear that the Minister had called, and his eard had been returned to him by and his card had been returned to him by those answering the bell with the informa-tion that the ladies did not receive colored

People.
The Minister, when he first reached Wash

don that the ladies did not receive colored people.

The Minister, when he first reached Washington, like most of the representatives from the Eastern countries, was socially ambitious and anxious to be favited everywhere. He succeeded very well in his desires, and was invariably surrounded by a lot of young women who were amused at his queer ways, and particularity for his weakness for listening to his own music. The Minister was not profecient in English, and conversation with him was rather tume. Whars lacked, however, in conversationalt powelinhe made up in his expertness att whist hig and humming ditties, and he was in theetabit of strolling about the pariors of Cabine officers and members of the diplomatic orps humming and fiby and blowing the soft Persian tunes that were afterward familiar in Chicago's "Streets of Cairo."

The Minister invariably appeared at all evening affairs in a long black coat and a brillant colored cravat. He also leaned toward flashy jeweiry, and wore in his ears large rings which dangled about in a lively manner whenever he moved. To avoid attracting attention, Hadi Hassan traveled through Europe incog., and spont several months in Paris and London, enjoying himself immensely. One morning the chief clerk of the State Department, on entering his office, found a dozen or more trunks and boxes addressed to some one—hat he had never heard of. After holding them several weeks inter the Persian Government sent communications to the department asking if the Minister had reported for duty, as he could not be located. The Minister, however, at last found his way to Washington, secured his baggage and the United States informed Persia that its representative was safe and at his post.

After three or four months in Washington the minister discovered that he was the subject of much ridleule and that he was being cartooned in the comic papers and his pane used in many verses by the funny men. This became as unbearable to the emistive diplo-

cartooned in the comic papers and his name used in many vecses by the funny men. This became so unbearable to the sensitive diplo-mat that he visited the State Department and complained about his treatment to Mr. Binine, who advised him not to notice such things, and not to attach any consequence to

them.

"Why," said Mr. Blaine, "the President has to stand being made fun off."

"Yee"said the Minister "he has, but I don't, and I shall leave your country."

No amount of persuasion could induce him to change his mind and he shortly left Washington without waiting to present his letters of recall. No Minister has represented Persia since, and the State Department does not expect one for years, as Mr. Hadji Ghouli Khan is said to have informed the inte Shah that the United States is no place for a diplomat to live.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

The Boilers of the Towboat Harry Brown Explode.

The large towboat Harry Brown, upbound, exploded her boilers 25 miles below Vicksburg, Miss., at 11.30 Sunday night, and she was a complete wreck in less than a moment, sank out of sight. Eleven lives, all

white, were lost. These were recovered.
The towboat Wash Honshell brought the
bodies and survivors to Vicksburg, arriving
at 6 a. m. Captain John Keim, master; Denbodies and sanction bodies and sanction at 6 a.m. Captain John Keim, master: Dennis J. Blaney, second engineer, and Dan Kane, pilot, who were injured, are in the hospital. Norman, Dravo. Fitzmoore, first mate, and First Engineer William Dougherty, were lost. The latter's body was recovity.

The steamer Harry Brown was owned by W. H. Brown Sone, of Pittsburg, and is val-ued at between \$40,000 and \$50,000. It was one of the largest boats in the country, and employed a crow of 28 and officers.

A CENTURY

Of Congregationalism Passed-Three Days' Celebration at Marietta.

The centennial anniversary of Congrega-Honalism west of the Allegheny mountains began at Marietta, O., May 13, and continued three days. The meetings were hold in the old First Congregational church, built in 1807, and still used for church purposes, having been frequently remodeled. It stands on the site of the original block house used 100 years ago. The visitors indulged in old time reminiscences in and around the first white settlement in the northwest territory.

When the New England colony first settled at Marietta, April 7, 1788, they had no minister with thom. Hev. Daniel Breck, of Topsfield, Mass., was called the following July. In 1796 Rev. Daniel Story, a graduate of Dartmouth was called. For years the settlement worshipped in the northwest blockhouse in the Fort, called Campus Martius. The church in which the celetration was held is the mother of many churches and colleges in began at Marietta, O., May 13, and continued

the mother of many churches and colleges in

the mother of many churches and colleges in the west.

Rev. D. M. Ladd, of Cleveland, was elected moderator of the State Association of Congregational Churches, and Rev. R. S. Lindsay, of Columbus, assistant. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy and regret for the seven Congregational teachers under arrest at Orange Park, Florida, for leaching white and black children under the same roof. The secretary of the home missionary society, in his report, suggested that statistics of Sunday schools and other branches be gathered not oftener than once in three years and more carefully. in three years and more carefully.

ONE NEGRO ALREADY LYNCHED

A Similar Pate May Overtake the Other Two.

cesse from Kentucky is scouring Mis-pi county, Mo., in search of two negro eners who, assisted by a third, murder-ie marshal of Fulton, Ky., Saturday . The officers captured one of the ne-at Wickliffe, Ky., Monday night, but a relieved the officers of their burden and g him up.

clieved the officers of their burden and ghim up.
other two escaped across the river into uri. Menday night about 8 o'clock osse surrounded a cabin on Dr. Russarm near Birds Point, in which the newers hiding. They made a break for y and were fired on by the officers, but sided in making their escape, going in mt directions. The officers trailed into a swamp and think they will capthem soon. A lynching is awaiting in Kentucky if they get back alive.

MRS. HOKE SMITH.

She Is the Wit Among the Cabinet Ladies.

Mrs. Hoke Smith, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, is the wit among the cabinet ladies, and her descriptions of her experiences with Washington society are very amusing. Some of the situations in which she has found herself since she came to Washington would furnish excellent mater-ial for a writer of comedies, but no profes-sional could possibly relate them with better effect than Mrs. Smith.

effect than Mrs. Smith.

One of her stories concerns an encounter with another lady by the name of Smith, who has been spending the winter in Washington and has been made a good deal of socially. Shortly after her arrival Mrs. John Smith as we call her for the sake of distinction, attended Mrs. Hoke Smith's reception and in a few days Mrs. Hoke Smith returned the call. When she entered the drawing room she noticed that none of the receiving party recognized her, and by way of a self-introduction stepped up to the first in the line and mentioned her own name.

stepped up to the first in the line and mentioned her own name.

"Mrs. Hoke Smith."

The hostess took it for an inquiry rather than an announcement, however, and replied rather tartly: "No, I am not Mrs. Hoke Smith, although I am frequently mistaken for her. I never regretted that my name was Smith until I came to Washington, but since I have been here I have been called Mrs. Hoke Smith ten times a day, and it has become the mission of my life to convince people that I am not the wife of the Secretary of the Interior."

"I am very glad of that," said Mrs. Hoke

people that I am not the wife of the Secretary of the Interior."

"I am very glad of that," said Mrs. Hoke
Smith sweetly, although she admits she had
hard work to keep her temper. "The Secretary of the Interior is my husband and it
would be dreadfully embarrassing if you
were his wife also."

The hestess attempted to apologize and explain, and Mrs. Hoke Smith was so good
natured and pleasant about it that the storm
blew over. Mrs. John Smith, however, did
not return the call, and the acquaintance
made no further progress.

THE HANCOCK STATUE. The Unveiling Exercises Attended by the

President.

With imposing ceremonies the heroic eques trian statue of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was unveiled at Washington before an immemse gathering which included President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson and representatives of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, both bodies of Congress and army veterans and colleagues of the great general. The unveiling was preceded by a military demonstration Four companies of artillery, marching as infantry, four companies of marines, with the Marine band, Light Battery C, Third Artillery, a squadron from the Sixth Cavairy, the full district militia and numerous military organisations, including the Second Army Corps, at the head of which General Hancock achieved his greatest victories, participated in the parade, Brig. Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Dakotas, U. S. A., was grand marshal of the day. The exercises opened with a prayer by Right Rev. James Y. Satteriee, bishop of Washington. The principal address was delivered by Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, major general of the volunteers during the war. A sainte was fired as the unveiling of the statue took place. Seven hundred invited friends gathered at the scene, including many relatives and friends of the deceased general.

The statue stands in the heart of the busisock was unveiled at Washington before an

The statue stands in the heart of the business district of Washington. It is the work of Henry J. Ellicott, the noted sculptor, and its total height is 33 feet 8 inches. The pro-portions of the riders are such that if stand-ing erect he would measure 10 feet in

height.

G. Wynn Hancock, grandson of General G. Wynn Hancock, grandson of descend-Annoose, granuson of General Hancock, and the only direct male descend-ant of that distinguished officer, now a cadet in the third class United States Military Academy, was detailed to unveil the statue of his grandfather.

SECURED THE CONTRACT.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies Will Make the Armor Plate for New Battleships.

Secretary Herbert has accepted the bids for the armor plate for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, and awarded the contracts for the same to the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies. The Carnegie Company secures the contract for 3,007 tons of armor secures the contract for 5,000 tons of armor and will receive \$1,600,518 20 for the same. The Bethlehem Company will make 2,653 tons of armor at a correspondingly smaller total of receipts. The average cost per ton of the armor will be \$552 07, being a reduction of between \$50 and \$60 per ton. In discussing this reduction Secretary Herbert almitted that it was not as large as he had discussing this reduction Secretary Herbert admitted that it was not as large as he had hoped for. However, as the Carnegic and Bethiehem companies were the only armor makers in this country and as he did not wish the completion of the Kearsage and Kentucky to be delayed by waiting for the armor, he had decided to accept the reduc-tion and make awards.

armor, he had decided to accept the reduction and make awards.

The secretary's action came as a surprise, as early in the week he had decided not to award the contracts until Congress had decided whether it would limit the price to be paid for armor or not. On further consideration, however, he came to the conclusion that it would be unjust to cause this delay, and especially as the companies needed the work to keep the armor departments basy. Besides, the action of Congress was only intended to apply to armor for battle-ships that are authorized by this Congress and hereafter. The limit item was the only cause for the delay.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

Missouri Republicans Indorse It Along with McKinley.

The Republican state convention met in St. Joseph, and after one of the bitterest rows ever known in Missourf politics indorsed McKinley and instructed for him. Trouble began early between the Filley and Kereas men over tickets, the latter coming out on top by grace of the local committee. The Filey faction then won recognition and seats in the hall with a battering ram, which they used on doors and windows.

Before indorsing McKinley the resolutions

declare:

"We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of sliver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with the present gold standard can be maintained, and in consequence we are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of sliver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

ECUADOR DEVASTATED.

Interior Towns Leveled and Great Loss of Life Occasioned

Mail advices from Guayaquil are to the feet that great damage was done in Quito and the interior towns by the recent earth-quakes which destroyed the city of Puerto Viejo. Babahoyo and Amato were great sufferers and the loss of life was very

The Guayaquill correspondent cables that the port of Bahia was visited Tuesday night by a hurricane of great violence, accompain-ed by subterranean thunder. On the coast of the province of Manale chasms of enor-

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

A GREAT EVENT.

All Nations Will Have Part in the Ceremonios.

The nations of Europe are "falling over themselves" in their desperate effort to win the czar's smile with the costillest gift. Singularly enough. France, which claims to be the most enlightened nation, is trying to outstrip all others in her tribute to the most benighted. The Count of Montobello of the diplomatic corps at St. Peterslaum has carte blanc to make France glitter. He has hired a stately edifice in the city in which he will give a series of brilliant fetes during the coronation holidays. The finest statuary, bronzes, tapestry, canvases and marbles of France have been sent to adorn this temporary palace. If she can hold Russia's friendship to play against Germany, France will consider the money well spent. Deprived of Russia's aid and in the event of a European war, France would be helpless. Germany is putting her best foot forward and Austria has appropriated \$13,000 for palace hire here. As the exarina is the grand daughter of Queen Victoria, of course England will give a testimonial that may eclipse all others. But the exar himself may make the greatest gift of all, as it is rumored he will issue a proclamation guaranteeing religious liberty throughout the empire, the dream of the great spirits of his dominions since Russia took a place among the nations of the world.

Every nation that has any standing at all will be represented at the cereularly enough, France, which claims to be

great spirits of his dominions since Russia took a place among the nations of the world.

Every nation that has any standing at all will be represented at the ceremony. The most interesting envoys will be Li Hung Chang from China, and Field Marshal Yamagata, who will make a very pretty struggle to secure the favor of the great potentate. Every move of these two ambassadors will be watched closely by the representatives of the powers. General McCook, who has been commissioned by President Cleveland to represent the United States, has already engaged quarters in the fashionable part of the city.

The program, as officially given out, arranged for the movements of the majesties as follows: After attending a Te Deum at the Uspensky cathedral, the emperor and empress will visit the Archanegi and Blagovestschensk cathedrals. Then they will proceed to the Alexandrinsky palace, peur Moscow, where they will stay until the 25th. On May 22 and 23 the czar and czarina will receive the congratulations of the foreign ambassadors in the throne room of the grand Kremlin palace. On the 23d, 24th and 25th the date of the coronation will be formally proclaimed by heraids to the people. From the 23d to the 5th the emperor and empress will perform their devotions. On May 24th there will be a regimental review, to be followed by the consecration of the imperial flag at the Novaia Orujeinaia palace. On May 25 the regaila will be transferred to the throne room, and the ezär and ezarina will proceed to the Kremlin palace. In the eventhrone room, and the ezär and ezarina will proceed to the Kremiin palace. In the even-ing a special mass will be celebrated in the churches.

On the 26th the coronation itself will take

on the 26th the coronation itself will take place and will be followed by a grand fete in the Granovitala palace. On May 27, 28 and 29 congratulations will be received at Kremlin palace. On the 27th a state dinner will be given, to which the occlesiastics of high rank and the chief officials will be invited. On the 27th and 28th the city will be illuminated and the emperor and emperess will drive through the streets. A reception will be held in the Kremlin palace on the 28th. On May 29 the regalla will be again transferred from the throne room to the Orujeinaia palace. There will also be a gala performance at the Grand theater.

Then will follow a series of grand balls and banquets and religious functions lasting until the second week in June.

90,0000 STARVING.

Armenians Are Compelled To Subsist On Roots.

Letters have been received in Boston from various parts of Turkey, stating that about 90,000 Armenians in the Sivas province are dependent upon what is given them to keep

dependent upon what is given them to keep them from starvation. Thus far relief in this province, as far as it has been given to foreigners, has been limited to the smallest possible amount, but the 'lestitution is increasing and those who are distributing relief should know what further sums they may expect. Many of the people are now eating roots which are good for food.

Arrangements have been made for the relief of the district about Gemerek, but the Vali of Sivas has refused to allow this to be done. Unless definite instructions are sent from Constantinople to the vali to allow relief to be distributed, it will be difficult to carry on relief. At least \$50,000 will be required to carry on this work. An exact census has been made of the needy and destitute among the Armenians of Gurun.

census has been made of the needy and destitute among the Armenians of Gurun.
The inky blackness of the ground as far as the eye could reach over what was once a most attractive and beautiful place, showed at a glance what a terrible foe fire may become. The surviving people are huddled together in herds in stables sometimes in a solitary room left from the general wreck—all that remained standing of a once comfortable home. The miserable people were clothed in rags.

rags.

There is much sickness also in many of the rilinges. Typhoid and typhus fevers are prevalent. The thanks of these people are sent to those who have sent contributions for the relief of their needs, but vastly more is needed to complete the work undertaken in their behalf.

STEP TOWARD CHURCH UNION.

Pope Leo to Appoint a Commission to Investigate the Anglican Question. The pope has received from Cardinal Sa-

tolli a long report on the condition of the

toil a long report on the condition of the North American episcopate, the clergy and the Catholic schools.

The pope shortly will appoint a commis-sion of cardinals to examine into the ques-tion of union of the Anglican with the Cath-olic church. Cardinals Vaughn and Satolii and five prelates resident in Rome will probably form that body.

The contemplated action of the pope upon the Anglican matter will be the first actual official recognition of a question which has been making itself daily more prominent in the churches of Rome and of England. Many prominent Catholics believe a union is possible, but there are more who believe the commission will be unable to make a favorable report. The great obstacle in the way of union is the national character of the Church of England, of which the bead is the sovereign of Great Britain. It is a constitutional matter in England, and this has often been urged against absorption by the Roman Catholic church. And that is what union would mean. The latter church is committed to its tenets, and all, or nearly all, concessions would have to be made by the Anglicans. The sentiment in that body for union is very strong, especially among the ministers of "High Church" proclivities, but the rank and file of the people are not greatly interested in the matter.

Dead Miner With \$75,000. An unknown American gold miner who located near Durango, Mex., 20 years ago and lived the life of a recluse in the Sierra Madre mountains, has heen found dead in his cabin by prospectors. In the building was found gold dust aggregating \$75,000 in value. The only paper found was an old letter addressed to Frank E. Lombrick, No. 25 West Fourth street, Cheinnati, O. The writer was a woman who signed the name of Ollie Marcaux. The letter was dated Wheeling, W. Va., 1874.

A WAITING SPIRIT.

Business May Not Pick up Until After the Conventions

It is now the middle of May, too late for change materially until the prospects of coming crops are assured and definite shape has been given to the presidential contest by the conventions. Until the future is more clear there is a prudent disincilnation to produce much beyond orders, or to order beyond immediate and certain needs. If this waiting spirit prevails two months longer it will crowd into the last half of the year an enormous business, if the outlook is then good. For the present there is less business on the whole than a year ago, though in some branches more, and the delay following months of depression is to many trying and causes numerous failures.

An aftempt was made to manufacture excitoment in cotton out of the government report, but the price closed exactly as it began the week, and the port receipts have been actually larger than last year. All current agreements based on the assumption that the quantity used in manufacture has been or is now at a maximum rate are disapprovthe conventions. Until the future is more

agreements based on the assumption that the quantity used in manufacture has been or is now at a maximum rate are disapproved by the closing of many mills, for want of demand, and the general effort to reduce wages, which has caused some strikes. Wheat is unchanged, in spite of all rumors, and the Atlantie exports, flour included, which were last year greater than western receipts, for two weeks, 3,0599,494 bushels, against 2,917,805 bushels received, have this year been only half as large, 1,906,414 bushels exported, against 4,079,239 bushels, western receipts.

The most fortunate of the chief industries at present is the boot and shoe manufacture, which is not only shipping to customers within 6 per cent. of the largest number of cases ever forwarded in the month of May, but is getting many new orders, and there are many requests to anticipate orders for June and July delivery, indicating that distribution to consumers has much outrun expectations. The iron and steel industry, on the other hand, is pronounced as dull as it ever has been in its whole history at Pittsburg, in part because of dound that, in spite of such advances, prices average 1.2 per cent. lower for the week, bessemer pig being no higher than it was three months age, at \$12.00, while No. 1 anthracite is lower, cent. lower for the week, bessemer pig being no higher than it was three months age, at \$12.60, while No. 1 anthracite is lower, \$12.50, at New York. The attempt to hold common bar iron at 1.2 cents leads many large consumers to prefer steel bars, which sell at 1.1 cents, and prices of nails are expected to be reduced because of scanty demand. There is much promise for future structural work, but orders are deferred.

Sales of wool have been a little larger the

Sales of wool have been a little larger the past week, 3,543,200 pounds at the three chief markets, but for two weeks only 6,539,200 pounds, against over 11,000,000 pounds last year and in 1892. The large drives in clothing have cleared out the stocks of some ready-made concerns, bucheck new husiness, and the general disposit tion is to posttone orders as far as assable. tion is to postpone orders as far as possible. Failures for the week have been 224 in the United States, against 211 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 37 last year.

PROMISES CUBAN REFORMS.

Minister de Lome Conveys the Assurances to Secretary Olney.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has acquitted Secretary Olney with tenor of the reforms which the Spanish Government proposes to make in the administration of affairs

poses to make in the administration of affairs in Cuba, and the subject has been carnestly discussed between them.

The Minister states liberal as were the measures of reform held out to the Cubans in the act of the Cortes of March, 1895, which was prevented from going into operation, as he contends, solely by reason of the actions of the Separattists, they are surpasses in generosity by the new act to which the Queen Regent alluded in her speech from the throne at the recent opening of the sessions of the Cortes.

Cortes.

In the Spanish view, Cuba, under the operation of the terms of this act, would enjoy a measure of autonomy comparative to that enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada. The principal obstacle to the immediate application of these reforms to the island lies in the indisposition of the Spanish Government to be placed in the position of being obliged by fear of the rebels to make these concessions but there is reason to believe that this point may be yielded through the good offices of the United States, and that the Spanish Government may do this without the least reflected the spanish of the content of the conten ernment may do this without the least refle tion upon the honor of the nation.

RED LAKE OPEN.

Six Thousand Square Miles of Splendid Territory.

The magnificent Red Luke reservation was thrown open to settlement on the 15th and the Indian police ceased to patrol the boundaries of that hitherto unmolested domain. Several thousand "sooners" have
been camping on the borders, some of them
for as long a period as two months, and
there was the usual rush and the inevitable
exciting scenes incident to contests for choice
locations. The reservation thrown open
embraces 6,000 square miles of the finest land
in Northwestern Minnesota. It is a comingling of forest and prairie, and is watered
and beautified by a hundred clear lakes and
streams. Upon it is the great Red Lake, the
largest body of fresh water wholly within
any State. It contains every variety of soil
from sand to the richest alluvial loams,
while the timber is infinite in variety and
endless in quantity. Of game, deer, elk and
bear, there is a profusion.

The lands are thrown open to settlement boundaries of that hitherto unmolested do-

endless in quantity. Of game, deer, elk and bear, there is a profusion.

The lands are thrown open to settlement under the Nelson act of 1889, which reduced the reservition to form a temporary reserve for the 1,100 Indians of the reservation until such time as they should be allotted lands in severalty. This has now been done. The act makes the agricultural lands open to settlement at \$1.25 an acre, to be paid by the settler in five annual payments. The pine lands are not open to homesteaders, but the standing timber will be sold by the Government at public sale, if the bids reach \$3.00 per thousand. Settlement is subject to the homestead law, proof of five years' occupany being required to perfect title.

The disputed boundary line in the southeast side of the reservation has induced over a hundred settlers to enter the lands between the two lines and make improvements. There is possibility of a collision between the Indian police and settlers concerning this boundary. The Interior Department supports the Merrili survey of 1872; this is repudiated by the Indians. Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnecota and other Stales were represented by the "sooners" who made the rush.

THE WILD BUFFALO EXTINCT.

Supt. Humphrey of Yellowstone Park Sends

a Discouraging Report. Supt. Humphrey, of the Park Transporta-tion Company, says that buffalo in Yellowtion Company, says that buffalo in Yellowstone Park are almost extinct, no matter
what may be said to the contrary by government officials in charge of the game there.
He heard of persons being offered sixty-three
fresh hides during the winter, and it is impossible to save the herd in the park, the only
buffaloes in natural state now in the United
states. Last fall the Smithsonian institution
appropriated \$7,000 to build a corral for the
park herd and it was built. It is an enclosure
of ten miles. When search was made by
Humphrey this spring not a bison was to be
found. The herd consisting of 160 animals
which war seen last fall, was killed for heads
and hides. Wild Buffalo are, therefore, now
extinct in United States.

Damaged by Storm.

Reports indicate that perhaps \$100,000 worth of property has been destroyed in restern Wisconsin by a great storm, which agred Wednesday night.

MANY TEXAS TOWNS DEVASTATED.

TERRIFIC DEATH SWEEP.

Cyclone Wipes Out About 100 Lives in Texas.

Sherman, Tex., was visited by the worst cyclone in the history of North Texas, about 5 o'clock Friday evening. The path of the destroyer was 150 yards wide. Its struck the city at the west end of Post Oak creek and swept in a westerly direction for several blocks and then spread and spent its

blocks and then spread and spent its force.

The track of the cyclone is a gruesome sight, the devastation being complete, houses, trees, fences, in fact everything in its path being destroyed. The loss of life will probably reach 160, with as many more bruised and wounded. The city hall, and a store room, have been turned into a temporary hospitals, and is bruised, mangled and mutilated bodies are awaiting identification. Nearly every house in the Fairview addition has been turned into a hospital.

It is said the ceylone struck the ball park while a game was in progress, and that part of the Sherman and of the San Antonio team and many spectators were killed.

The terrible cyclone struck Howe, leaving death and ruin in its wake. The path of the cyclone at this point was a quarter of a mile wide. Ten farm houses and as many barns were wrecked. Eight persons were killed outright and many injured. Bark was ripped from trees and much stock was killed.

A cyclone struck the town of Gribble Springs, eight miles north of Deniston. Four persons were killed and five others so badly injured they cannot live. The property damage was great.

MORE DEADLY CYCLONES.

Kansas Towns Fall Victims to Terrific Gales.

A evelone passed over Kansas Sunday evening. It destroyed one-third of the resievening. It destroyed one-third of the resi-dence portion of Seneca. The court house, school house and Catholic church were un-roofed. Five hundred people are homeless. The dead are two children of M. Everhees, two children of John McConnell, and a son

of Peter Assemacher.

The cyclone here was followed by a heavy The cyclone here was followed by a heavy hall storm, hall stones as large as walnuts falling. About 70 houses are totally wreeked. Five people were reported killed and many badly hurt. The opera house was entirely swept away. The new \$40,000 school house is a wreck and the court house is completely demolished. There are few houses in the city that are not more or less damaged. The entire north part of the city is covered with trees, boards, etc. The loss to the city will be aoul \$200,000. The cyclone lasted about 10 minutes.

At Sebatha, Kan., 25 people were injured and 20 residences destroyed.

and 20 residences destroyed.

At Frankfort, Kan., 100 houses and two churches were destroyed. Twelve persons were injured.

The west part of Balleyville, Kan., eight

churches were destroyed. Twelve persons were injured.

The west part of Balleyville, Kan., eight miles west, is swept away. Oneida, Kan., eight miles west, is swept away. Oneida, Kan., eight miles east, is badly damaged. Four people were killed, three of them in the family of James Shearn. Much damage is reported in the country northeast of here. This news is being sent from a temporory telegraph office in a field south of the city. All regular wires are down.

The cyclone struck Frankfort from the southwest and was preceded by a heavy fall of rain and hail. A funnel-shaped cloud came from the opposite direction from a heavy wind that was prevailing and traveled slowly, which gave the people ample time to go into the cellars and caves, which most of them did. Several farm houses were destroyed before the storm reached the city. Nearly 50 residences, besides barns and outbuildings were totally destroyed in Frankfort. Many of them were the finest in the city. At least 200 people are rendered homeless. Henry Kennedy and P. Cudmore were hurt about the head. Mrs. Moren and child were badly failured. The Methodist and Christian churches are total wrecks. Many buildings are damaged. The storm passed to the northeast, dealing destruction in its path, which was only about storm passed to the northeast, dealing de-struction in its path, which was only about s0 rods wide. The storm did much damage near Bigelow and at Vleits. The entire west-ern part of Frankfort is in ruins.

TWO BISHOPS RETIRED.

The M. E. General Conference Retires Bishops Bowman and Foster.

At Thursday's session great interest we manifested in the outcome of the committee on episcopacy. Dr. Buckley, the chairman, made the report upon three distinct subjects. He read the report of the committee. It stated that in the opinion of the committee Bishops Bowman and Foster are too old to stand the strain of the duties, and recommended their retirement at the end of this conference as non-effective. In the list of stand the strain of the duties, and recommended their retirement at the end of this conference as non-effective. In the list of bishops returned as effective were all other bishops with the exception of Bishop Taylor, and his name was not mentioned. A generous appropriation was urged for them and the respect felt for them was fully set forth. As soon as the report was read Bishop Foster advanced. The entire audience arose and received him with the greatest applause. In the midst of the most impressive silence the low tones of Bishop Foster's votce were heard. He said he had a simple request to make. He knew the question was one of great delicacy, and he besged to be permitted to retire. Cries of "No, no," came from all parts of the hall, and Bishop Foster extended his arms, saying, "Please, please," It was a most rathetic scene. Bishop Foster spoke for a few moments and the conference by a rising vote, granted him his request. Bishop Bowman said he would make the same request, as he had just learned for the first time in his life that he was not effective, A call was made for a few remarks from him but he declined to say anything and the two A call was made for a few remarks from him but he declined to say anything and the two white-haired fathers left the hall. Bishop Foster's speech was touching in the extreme and he left everything in the hands of the

LANGLEY FLIES HALP A MILE. His Machine Works Better Than Ever Be-

fore. Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian institution, is highly gratified over the progress he is making toward solving the problem of the flying machine. Last Wednesday, he and his assistants took their model down the

and his assistants took their model down the Potomac to a quiet bay where they have hitherto conducted their experiments. The machine was given two trials.

At the first, it flew 1,000 feet and was in the air one and one-half minutes; at the second, it flew over half a mile.

The model is about four feet long with a six-foot wing expansion. Prof. Langley

arne monel is about four feet long with a six-foot wing expansion. Prof. Langley believes he is now nearly ready to build a practical flying machine large enough to carry a crew of three, and to make an extended flight.

It is estimated that the construction should not be undertaken with less than a fund of \$100,000. If Prof. Langley had a sufficient fund, he believes he could build his large machine in two years, several months of which would be exhausted in experimental work, as every step would have to be thoroughly tested.

Four Persons Injured.

An excursion train from Jacksonville on the Florida Central and Peninsula Raliroad, jumped the track at Anderson, five miles from Savannah. The tender was first de-ratied, dragging the three coaches and bag-gage and mail car with it. There were about 150 passengers on the train, about 40 of whom were more or less injured.

CONGRESSIONAL

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

128TH DAY.

The Senate had another copious dose of San Fedro and Santa Monica to-day. Three of the members of the Committee on Commerce opposed the amendment designating Santa Monica as the place for a deep sea harbor in California. Senators Berry, Vest and Caffery skoke against the amendment. Mr. Vest argued against making an appropriation for a breakwater either at one place or the other.

the other.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Frye, of Maine, commenced the task of answering all the objections to the committee amendment, but had not finished when the bill was laid saide till to-morrow, but, at that time, Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, gave notice of an amendment limiting the annual expenditure under the pending and former river and harbor bills to \$10,000,000.

At 5:35 the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

At 5:35 the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Miscellaneous business was the order in the House today. Bill were passed granting right of way over public lands in Colorado and Wyoming, except Yellowstone Park, for oil pipe lines and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and enforce regulations for the safety of passenger excursions at any regatia or yacht race on the navigable waters of the United States.

The house to-day entered upon the contest ed election case of Rinaker vs Downing, from the Sixteenth Illinois district. The debate was very spirited. Mr. Leonard (Rep., Pa.) opened the discussion in favor of the adoption of the committee report. The vote probably will be taken to-morrow. Before the case was brought up Mr. Wheeler (Dem. Ala.) was taken to task for abusing the privilege of printing in the Record, and some extensive interpolations in a recent speech of his were expunged from the permanent record by a vote of 74 to 144. 127TH DAY.

128TH DAY.

The Senate passed the river and harbor bill to-day by an overwhelming majority, the vote standing 37 to 9. The vigilance of Senator Quay kept the items relating to the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny river intact, and those streams will have more done for them within the next few years than has been done since they came under the care of Congress. Senator Eikins kept a watchful eye on the upper Monongahela, and when the improvements authorized by this bill are carried out, there will be free navigation from the heart of West Virginia to the Guif of Mexico for at least nine months of the year. The improvements authorized on the Ohio are the most extensive yet proposed, and when completed there will be safe navigation of that stream except when frozen up or overflowed. The Allegheny river is now in a fair way to be sinckwatered as far as Tarentum or Freeport, with surveys authorized for additional improvements as far as the stream can be made navigable.

129TH DAY.

The House today, under the special order adopted last week, devoted the whole day to private pension bills. They were disposed of at the rate of about one every five minutes, fifty-eight in all being favorably acted upon before adjournment. Among them were bills granting pensions to the widow of Gen. Jameson, \$50; the widow of Gen. Jameson, \$50; the widow of Gen. John Newton, \$75; the widow of United States Senator George E. Spenser of Alabama, \$50, and ex-Congressman Smalls of South Carollas, \$30.

130TH DAY.

ISOTH DAY.

The house to-day occupied itself in passing 100 of the private pension bills which have been favorably acted upon. Congressman Heiner introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for a monument to General Grant, to be erected in this city. The bill provides for a commission of five persons, two each to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and the president pro tempore of the senate, and one by the secretary of war, to superintend the construction of the monument.

In deciding this afternoon not to seat Mr. Dupont, of Delaware, the senate was actuated solely by a question of politics. The Republicans voted solidly in favor of Mr. Dupont. They believed that State Senator Watson, of Delaware, lost his vote in the State Senate when he became governor, and that therefore Mr. Dupont received a majority of the vote cast and was duly elected a United States senator. But the Republicans lack one vote of a majority in the United States senate, and this prevents justice being done Mr. Dupont.

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

The Convention was Simply a Big Ratification Meeting.

The West Virginia Republican State Con-The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Hon. W. M. O. Dawson, chairman of the state Republican committee, who named Hon. Thomas E. Davis, of Grafton, temporary chairman, and Hon. Stuart F. Reed, of Clarksburg, temporary secretary. A recess was taken until 1.30. Upon reassembling, Hon. Prasley M. Morris, of Ritchie county, was made the permanent chairman, and P. H. Waters (colored) of Kanawha county, permanent secretary.

The committee on resolutions reported the platform, which was received and adopted with will cheers lasting fully 10 minutes. It deplared for the protection and recognition of Cuba, favored sound money, indorsed the Elkins shipping bill and McKinley for president, and instructed the delegates-at-large to vote for McKinley first, last and all the time. The convention was called to order at 11

to vote for McKinley first, last and all the time.

The delegates were then selected as follows: First district, O. W. O. Hardman alternate, General I. H. Duval. Second district, F. M. Reynolds; alternate, F. M. Thomas. Third district, J. Eugene Dana; alternate, John L. Hurst. Fourth district, A. B. White; alternate, George Poffenbarger. Messrs Reynolds, Dana and White were elected by acclamation, the only contest being between Duval and Hardman in the First district, the latter winning easily, when the former accepted the alternates.

The convention was little less than a big McKinley ratification meeting, his managers having everything their own way. The Eikins men were not in it at any stage of the convention.

A REDUCTION IN RATES.

Prohibition Visitors to Pittsburg's Convention will Travel Cheap. The board of managers of the Joint Traf-

fic association has authorized reduced rates fic association has authorized reduced rates for the following meetings: The National convention of the Prohibition party to be held at Pittsburg May 27, for which a rate of one fare for the round trip will be made; tickets will be sold May 24, 35 and 26, good going only on date of sale and limited to centinuous passage in both directions. The same rates and conditions will be made for the national conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties. If any of the conventions extend beyond the final return limit of the tickets the road will make them good for the return trip on the day following the adjournment of the convention. A one-fare rate has also been made for the meeting of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian church, which is to be held at Omaha in August.

The experiments that have been going on at the state university at Columbia, Mo., electrical inboratory testing the effect of the Roentgen rays upon diphtheria bacilit, all confirm the theory that the germs may be dustroyed by the rays.